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WEATHER—Utah: Tonight and Saturday Generally Fair; Not Much Change in Temperature.

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Three Great Armies Unable to Break the Allies' Center

London, Sept. 11, 4:50 p. m.—A Central News despatch from Rome says that telegrams from Berlin state that the evacuation of Upper Alsace by the Germans continues. They are withdrawing to Strassburg and Metz. It is admitted that the German army in France is extremely fatigued, whereas the enemy is continually receiving fresh troops.

GERMANS ABANDON ADVANCED POSITIONS

HEAVY RAINSTORM DOES NOT STOP TERRIFIC ALL-NIGHT FIGHTING

GENERAL RETIREMENT OF GERMAN ARMY EAST OF PARIS CONTINUES

Key to Ultimate Outcome of Greatest Battle in History Lies in Center—Tide of Battle Ebbs and Flows, Bearing French and Germans Alternately on Its Crest—Terrific Losses on Both Sides—Germany Admits Retirement of Left Wing.

MULHAUSEN REPORTED IN FRENCH HANDS

Russians Driven Back in East Prussia—Germans Gain Important Success—Czar's Troops Said by Germans to Be in Full Retreat—Russians Say "Falling Back But Holding"—Activities in Baltic Sea—Attitude of Turkey Causing Extreme Anxiety in Foreign Offices of Europe.

Paris, via London, Sept. 11, 8:05 p. m.—It is officially announced that the German center as well as their right wing is retreating.

Paris, Sept. 11, 4:40 p. m.—According to official announcement, the fighting to the east of Paris is apparently developing into abandonment of their advanced positions by the Germans, who are announced to be retiring along the greater part of the line.

The French and British evidently have made a strong successful offensive movement, causing the German hosts to fall back at some points as much as 45 miles.

The most furious onslaughts, sometimes from the French and sometimes from the German side occurred about the center of an extensive line in the vicinity of Vitry Le Francois.

Three great German armies—Commanded respectively by General Von Kluck, the Crown Prince Frederick William and the Duke of Wuertemberg—formed a junction and repeatedly hurled their heavy masses of troops forward to assault the French positions with the greatest vigor, but they were unable to achieve their object of breaking the allies' center and thus dividing the Anglo-French armies.

The French and British offered an equally vigorous resistance, eventually compelling the German attackers to retreat. The fighting lasted throughout last night and the allies' positions, it is understood, are continually improving today.

A rainstorm, almost a deluge, has caused great discomfort to the troops. It has not, however, interfered with the operations, though it has caused terrible difficulties, owing to the marshy district.

London, Sept. 11, 3:25 p. m.—The official press bureau today gave out the following announcement: "The general retirement of the enemy continues: The British forces yesterday captured 1,500 prisoners, including wounded, and several guns, including Maxims, and large quantities of transport. The enemy is retreating rapidly east of Soissons in some disorder.

"In a later telegram it is declared that from further information the captures of yesterday are higher than first reported. Considerable bodies of infantry are being found hiding in the woods, having been left behind owing to the rapid retirement of their forces. These surrender at sight.

"This, and the rifling of villages and evidences of drunkenness, point to the demoralization of the enemy.

"The pursuit of the enemy is being vigorously pressed."

London, Sept. 11, 1:03 p. m.—Telegraphing from Copenhagen, the correspondent of Reuter's says despatches received there from Berlin announce that the general headquarters of the German crown prince have been established in a fortified position to the westward of Verdun. Parts of the crown prince's army have attacked forts south of Verdun, which since yesterday has been bombarded by heavy artillery by the Germans.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The German embassy today received the following wireless from Berlin: "Official headquarters reports that the German crown prince's army yesterday took fortifications southwest of Verdun. The other forts since Wednesday have been cannonaded by heavy artillery. General Pindenburg, with the eastern army, out-flanked and defeated the left wing of the Russian army still in East Prussia. The Russians gave up fighting and are now retreating everywhere. The eastern army is pursuing the Russians in a southerly direction toward the river Niemen."

Paris, Sept. 11, 2:15 p. m.—The Rome correspondent of the Havas Agency telegraphs that Count Calderari di Palazzolo, the Italian military attaché at Berlin, has left his post and is returning to Italy. The cause of his departure is not known.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The Germany embassy's wireless despatches from Berlin today contained this statement: "The action of the French and English in holding up neutral Holland steamers, taking off American and other neutral mail, is causing rising resentment in Holland."

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Copenhagen, Sept. 11, via London, 4:10 p. m.—The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin declares that, previous to the outbreak of the war, Germany and Austria-Hungary agreed, as now have the parties to the Triple Entente, not to make peace separately.

London, Sept. 11, 2:10 p. m.—A despatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Ghent says that Belgian troops are pursuing a German army corps which is marching towards France. An engagement has taken place on the right bank of the Scheldt in the triangle formed by Audenard, Courtrai and Renais. The Germans are said to have completely evacuated the region of the Scheldt between Antwerp and Ghent. Many German soldiers detached from their units are being made prisoners in the environs of Termonde.

Antwerp, Sept. 11, via London, 4:05 p. m.—It is officially announced here today that the town of Waergem, in the Belgian province of West Flanders, was bombarded by the Germans yesterday for thirty minutes. There were no casualties, and only a few houses were destroyed by the German fire.

Paris, Sept. 11, 3:17 p. m.—News from the fighting line to the east of Paris is to the effect that at some points the Germans have retired from sixty to seventy-five kilometres (from 37 to 46 miles).

Washington, Sept. 11.—President Poincare of France has cabled to President Wilson a reply to the protest of Emperor William which charged that the allies had been using dum-dum bullets.

The French president declared in his message that Emperor William was attempting to shift the responsibility for the use by Germany of dum-dum bullets, practically since the outbreak of the war.

London, Sept. 11, 1:45 p. m.—The conflicting claims in official communications issued at the headquarters of the forces opposing each other so fiercely in the several battle zones, emphasize the prudence of the advice volunteered in the latest French communications against drawing inferences from phases of the struggle before a decisive result is attained. The key to the ultimate outcome of what perhaps will be the greatest battle in history, still raging on the plains of Champagne, to the east of Paris, lies in the center. For five days the tide of battle there has ebbed and flowed, bearing Germans and French alternately on its crest.

FACES TRIAL FOR SLAYING HER LOVER



Mrs. Olive Hagan.

Mrs. Olive Hagan, twenty-three, of San Jose, Cal., faces trial in San Francisco on a charge of having killed her lover, Clayton Putnam, twenty-two. Mrs. Hagan, who married a man in Los Angeles four years ago, has been living apart from him for some time.

with terrific losses on both sides, but without permanent advantage to either side. The Germans would still appear to be making headlong efforts to drive their wedge into the French line at a point to the south of Verdun, and the already large army under Crown Prince Frederick William has been reinforced with the object of pushing home this attack, the result of which is conceded to be of extreme importance.

On the German right wing, where the troops of Emperor William are opposed to the British forces, Germany officially admits retirement but not defeat, as was first reported because of telegraphic errors in the transmission of messages.

Belgians Renew Activities.

The renewal of activity on the part of the Belgian army seems to be a fact, but up to the present time it has not gone beyond harrying the small forces of German reservists left behind when the army of occupation was sent to the battlefields to the east of Paris.

From the extreme right of the French line comes a report that battle scarred Mulhausen has again fallen into the possession of France. If this is true, it will be the fifth or sixth time that this Alsatian town has changed hands in the present war.

Russians Driven Back.

On the eastern field of battle the Russians appear to have been driven back in east Prussia, but according to Petrograd advices, they continue to punish the Austrians. The latest intelligence from Berlin indicates that General Von Beckendorff under Von Hindenburg has gained an important success in east Prussia. According to this version, the Russians are in full retreat with the Germans in close pursuit. The Russian version is that their detachments are falling back but holding.

Activities in Baltic.

German naval activity in the Baltic sea is watched with much interest here, but the report that there has been an engagement between German and Russian squadrons off the Aland islands is denied. This probably arose from the sinking by a German torpedo boat of the Russian merchant steamer Uleaborg, in this region. The attitude of Turkey, which has been a subject of paramount anxiety to the foreign offices of Europe

seems to have been decided for her if the story is true that Rumania, Greece and Bulgaria have agreed to prevent Ottoman intervention on behalf of Germany and Austria. The allies have been working strenuously to this end.

A message received here from Copenhagen says that the condition of Prince Joachim Albrecht of Prussia, second cousin of Emperor William, who received a bullet through the thigh, is still serious.

War on Huge Scale.

A careful scrutiny of the news from France and Germany leads English observers to the conclusion that both sides are still operating to the east of Paris on a huge scale, but without that impetuosity which characterized the first month of the war. Enough damage already has been inflicted to give the antagonists a wholesome respect for the hitting power of each other.

Laconic official announcements declare that the Germans have been driven back 36 to 47 miles from the line they had reached to the east of Paris, but no indication is given of the breaking of the powerful battle array which swept through Belgium and northern France.

Berlin admits that its forces have retired before the attack of the allies, but the invaders have been strengthened by the arrival of fresh troops from Belgium, and they may resume the offensive. The allies also are said to be preparing for German reinforcements by bringing up reserves.

French Offensive Expected.

A French offensive is not unexpected by military experts, as the French lines occupy ground that has been used for many years for maneuvers; consequently every inch of it is known to the French officers.

There are indications here that the reported extremity of the Austrian forces in Galicia is exaggerated. The Russians apparently have halted their attack either because of exhaustion or because the Austrian and German forces were found to be unexpectedly strong.

Both Sides Wavering.

On the east Prussian front neither side seems to have been able to hold its positions. There is a possibility, however, that Russia is awaiting the advent of winter which will freeze the marshes before making a serious attack in this direction. Germany has about 350,000 men along the east Prussian border and will doubtless make a stubborn stand there to prevent the opening of the most direct road to Berlin.

Capture of Stronghold.

Nial reports the capture of the Austrian stronghold of Semlin. If this is confirmed, it means that Belgrade is relieved from investment after stubbornly resisting an Austrian bombardment since the beginning of the war.

The supposed retirement of the Germans from a portion of the territory they occupied in Belgium has apparently led to tentative efforts on the part of Belgian troops to assume an offensive movement from their strong base at Antwerp.

Dispatch is Corrected.

London, Sept. 11, 11:15 a. m.—A Central News despatch from Amsterdam today quoted General Von Stein as announcing in an official statement that in the fighting east of Paris the allies captured fifty guns and made some thousands of Germans prisoners.

It now appears that there was an error in the telegraphic transmission and the statement is officially corrected to read as follows:

"To the eastward of Paris in the vicinity of and across the Marne parts of the German army were attacked by hostile forces coming from Paris. After fierce fighting between Meaux and Paris, the Germans captured 50 guns and several thousand men."

(Continued on Page 7)

WAR NOTE BY U. S.

Washington, Sept. 11.—President Wilson today asked Secretary Bryan to call the attention of the Turkish ambassador, Arustem Bey, to recent statements attributed to him in the newspapers and to inquire if they were authorized.

WIRELESS NEWS OF BIG FIGHT

Germans Claim They Held Their Own in Battle East of Paris.

RETIRED THEIR FLANK

Austrians Assume Offensive Near Lemberg—Second Stage of Nine-day Battle.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The German embassy today received the following wireless from Berlin: "Headquarters on Thursday, in its first official report, says that in a battle east of Paris the Germans held their own in a heavy two-days' fight against superior forces attacking between Meaux, Montmirail and from the direction of Paris. We captured fifty guns and several thousand prisoners, but retired the flank when the advance of strong hostile columns was pursued. The enemy failed to pursue."

Fighting West of Verdun. Headquarters also reports fighting west of Verdun and on the eastern scene of war.

Vienna reports that the Austrians have assumed the offensive in the region of Lemberg. This marks the second stage of a nine-day battle in which 450,000 infantry, 4000 cavalry, 400 machine guns and 2000 field guns were engaged on the Russian side.

Austrians Annihilate Serbians.

"On Sunday night the Austrians annihilated the entire Serbian Timok division near Mitrovitz. The military attaches of the neutral powers with the German troops officially state that the enemies of Germany are using dum-dum bullets."

The vanguard of the right wing of the German troops advancing over the Marne river eastward from Paris were attacked by superior forces but the attack was stopped, the German vanguard being taken back, the enemies, however, not following. The Germans captured 50 guns and several thousand men."

PRESIDENT NAMES POSTMASTER

Washington, Sept. 11.—President Wilson today nominated Francis W. Brown to be postmaster at Lincoln, Neb.

Today Is the Day
The Trey O' Hearts
—AT—
LYCEUM THEATER
Continuous 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.